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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON; GEORGE B. SUDWORTH; W. D. HUNTER; KARL F. KELLERMAN; R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOVEMBER, 1914.

NOTICES OF PUBLIC HEARINGS.

Hearing relative to citrus canker. (Issued November 3, 1914.)

The Department of Agriculture has information that a dangerous disease of citrus plants known as the citrus canker may be introduced at any time into the United States with citrus nursery stock, buds, scions, or seeds.

This disease has already been brought to this country, apparently on Japanese nursery stock, and is becoming established in the Gulf citrus region of the United States, including Florida. In the latter State most strenuous efforts, at great cost, which probably will be successful, are being made to stamp it out.

In view of the tremendous value of the citrus development in the United States, and the very serious possibilities of this and other citrus diseases, it becomes the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the advisability of restricting or prohibiting the importation of citrus nursery stock, buds, scions, or seeds from all foreign countries.

Under section 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock on December 8, 1914, in order that all persons interested may have an opportunity to appear and be heard concerning the establishment of a quarantine on all citrus nursery stock, buds, scions, or seeds coming to the United States.

Hearing relative to powdery scab of potatoes in New York. (Issued November 4, 1914.)

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous potato disease, known as powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea*), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the State of New York. It therefore becomes his duty to consider the advisability of restricting or prohibiting the shipment of the common or Irish potato from the State of New York into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States.

In compliance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock a. m., November 13, 1914, in order that persons interested in the subject of this quarantine may be heard.

[NOTE.—The district now known to be infected by powdery scab in New York is a small area in Franklin and Clinton Counties, adjacent to the Canadian frontier. It is the intention, in the event of the declaration of a quarantine, to limit the restriction on the interstate movement of potatoes from New York to the district mentioned, and any others subsequently found infected with the powdery scab disease. Such limitation of quarantine can be effected by cooperative regulations under State authority, providing that the intrastate movement of potatoes from the infected area shall be governed by the same rules and regulations as those prescribed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture for the interstate movement of potatoes originating in the infected district.]

QUARANTINE NOTICE, AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS, AMENDMENTS TO QUARANTINE NOTICE, PLANT QUARANTINE DECISION, AND PRESS NOTICES.

Notice of Quarantine No. 18. Powdery scab of potato. (Issued November 14, 1914.)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that a dangerous potato disease, known as the powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea*), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the State of New York.

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act (37 Stat. L., p. 315), do hereby quarantine the State of New York, and do, by this Notice of Quarantine No. 18, order that the common or Irish potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved from the State of New York into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the "Rules and Regulations under the Plant Quarantine Act: Interstate Movement of Potatoes from Areas Quarantined for Powdery Scab," June 26, 1914, and amendments thereto.

The foregoing quarantine shall become and be effective on and after November 16, 1914.

Done at Washington this 14th day of November, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

Quarantined areas in New York infected with powdery scab.

In compliance with regulation 6 of the rules and regulations promulgated June 26, 1914, by the Secretary of Agriculture, to govern the interstate movement of potatoes from areas quarantined on account of powdery scab, the following areas within the State of New York are designated as infected with said disease: The counties of Clinton and Franklin.

Until otherwise ordered, potatoes grown in these areas may be shipped in interstate commerce only if they are handled and transported in compliance with the "Rules and Regulations under the Plant Quarantine Act: Interstate Movement of Potatoes from Areas Quarantined for Powdery Scab," June 26, 1914, and amendments thereto.

Signed at Washington this 16th day of November, 1914.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

Amendment No. 4 to the Rules and Regulations under the Plant Quarantine Act: Interstate Movement of Potatoes from Areas Quarantined for Powdery Scab.

The rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the interstate movement of potatoes from areas quarantined for powdery scab, issued under date of June 26, 1914, effective on and after August 1, 1914, are hereby amended by the addition to regulation 3 of the following paragraph, effective immediately, to be designated as paragraph "*e*":

e. No potatoes brought into the United States in violation of any foreign potato quarantine or in violation of any of the regulations governing the impor-

tation of potatoes into the United States, and no domestic potatoes mingled therewith, will be inspected.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of November, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[The above amendment was necessitated by the fact that in several instances Canadian potatoes had been smuggled across the border into Maine and mingled with Maine-grown potatoes, and in the absence of a specific regulation to the contrary the inspectors of this department could not refuse to inspect and certify such potatoes if offered for interstate movement.]

Amendment 5 to the Rules and Regulations under the Plant Quarantine Act: Interstate Movement of Potatoes from Areas Quarantined for Powdery Scab.

Under authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that the regulations governing the interstate movement of potatoes from areas quarantined for powdery scab, dated June 26, 1914, be, and the same are hereby, amended, effective on and after November 16, 1914, so as to permit the movement interstate without any restriction of potatoes from all points in the State of New York outside of the areas now or hereafter designated by the Federal Horticultural Board as infected with powdery scab.

Done at Washington this 14th day of November, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

Western New York apparently free from powdery scab of potatoes.

[The following press notice, based on a careful survey of the region indicated in the notice, was issued November 25, 1914, to offset any suspicion which might attach to potatoes grown in this important potato-producing district on account of the quarantine recently placed against Clinton and Franklin Counties, New York.]

The Department of Agriculture has authorized the statement that there is as yet no evidence of the presence in western New York of the powdery scab of potatoes. A careful survey of 20 points in Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, and Steuben Counties, involving an examination of over 153,000 bushels of potatoes, showed them to be entirely free from powdery scab and with remarkably little common scab. A quarantine was recently placed against Clinton and Franklin Counties, in the northeastern corner of the State, on account of this disease, but there is nothing to indicate infection in other counties.

This finding confirms the negative results of the searches made in this section last year by representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Station. A survey of the entire State is in progress.

Amendment 5 to Notice of Quarantine No. 11. (Effective on and after November 30, 1914.)

It has been ascertained to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Agriculture that portions of the Dominion of Canada are free from the potato diseases referred to in Notice of Quarantine No. 11, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, dated December 22, 1913, effective on and after December 24, 1913, and that said country has guaranteed that the shipment of potatoes from said districts to the United States shall be limited to potatoes that have been grown from clean seed, on land which has not produced diseased potatoes, or that have not been in contact with any source of infection, and which have been inspected and certified under regulations approved by the Federal Horticultural Board, and that the Dominion of Canada has compiled with all the conditions and requirements of the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture gov-

erning the importation of potatoes into the United States, dated December 30, 1913, and effective on and after January 15, 1914, which regulations were prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture under an order dated December 22, 1913, covering the admission of foreign potatoes under restriction;

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of law and in compliance with the terms of said notice of quarantine, do hereby, effective this day, amend said Quarantine No. 11, by eliminating the Dominion of Canada from the provisions thereof and from the area affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that hereafter, so far as the jursdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, potatoes from the Dominion of Canada may be imported into the United States subject to and in accordance with the above-mentioned order of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction and the regulations prescribed under said order, as amended by Plant Quarantine Decision No. 7, issued November 30, 1914.

Done at Washington this 30th day of November, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

Plant Quarantine Decision No. 7.

The Federal Horticultural Board recommends that the first paragraph of regulation 2 of the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States, promulgated December 30, 1913, under the provisions of an order of the Secretary of Agriculture issued December 22, 1913, be amended so as to read as follows:

REGULATION 2. GENERAL CONDITION GOVERNING POTATO IMPORTATIONS.

Potatoes will be admitted from any country or well-defined district thereof not specifically mentioned in Notice of Quarantine No. 11, issued December 22, 1913, when it is determined by adequate field inspection conducted by recognized experts of the country concerned that such country or district thereof is free from injurious potato diseases and injurious insect pests, and such country must further agree to examine and certify all potatoes offered for export in compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That the entry of potatoes will not be permitted from any country unless such country either has an effective quarantine prohibiting the entry into such country or district thereof of potatoes from any country or district under quarantine by the United States, or forbids by law the exportation to the United States of all potatoes not grown within the country, or district, or locality thereof, from which the potatoes are exported: *Provided further*, That in the case of foreign countries contiguous to the United States, potatoes that have been grown from clean seed on land which has not produced a diseased crop, or have not been in contact with any source of infection and which have been inspected and certified under regulations approved by the Federal Horticultural Board may be admitted.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;*
W. A. ORTON,
GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
W. D. HUNTER,
———,
Federal Horticultural Board.
R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary of Board.*

Approved:
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, *Solicitor.*

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 30, 1914.*

Quarantine against Canadian potatoes lifted.

[The following press notice relative to the two foregoing orders was issued from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, November 30, 1914:]

The Secretary of Agriculture has to-day lifted the quarantine against Canadian potatoes laid December 22, 1913, and hereafter Canadian potatoes will be permitted to enter the United States upon compliance with the regulations governing the importation of potatoes, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture December 30, 1913, as modified by Plant Quarantine Decision No. 7, issued to-day. Decision No. 7 provides that, in the case of foreign countries contiguous to the United States, potatoes that have been grown from clean seed, on land which has not produced a diseased crop, or that have not been in contact with any source of infection, and which have been inspected and certified under regulations approved by the Federal Horticultural Board, may be admitted.

For the present, Canadian potatoes will be admitted only through the ports of New York and Boston, where the Federal Horticultural Board maintains inspectors.

Opportunity to ship disease-free potatoes, it is believed, will encourage the Canadian farmer thus by eliminating a possible source of reinfection to cooperate in the eradication of the disease and will in turn assist in hastening the control and extermination of the scab in Maine and New York.

Under the regulations governing the entry of foreign potatoes into the United States, a permit for the entry of potatoes must first be taken out by the importer. Such potatoes must be officially certified by the country of origin as free from infection, and will be again examined at the port of entry by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture. If any diseased potatoes are found in the shipment, the entire shipment will be refused entry. Furthermore, if the Federal Horticultural Board finds disease in potatoes offered for entry, it is authorized, under the regulations, to cancel all outstanding permits for the country of origin and to refuse further permits for the importation of potatoes from such country.

Copies of these regulations may be had upon application to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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